The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Political.

For the People's Press.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You will be called upon on the first Thursday in August next, to exercise the franchise of American freemen in casting your votes as the sovreign guard of your wives, your sons and your tender daughters, together with the public welfare of our common beloved old North State, morally, intellectually and financially. This is a solemn trust committed to your charge, by the "bill of rights" in the Declaration of American Independence, transmitted to us as the last will and testament of the patriots of 1776. They were willing to pledge their property; their lives and their all, rather than this great nation should bow the neck to European taxation, priest-craft and British dictation, enforced by military power, authorized by the British Parliament alone, without consulting the tax-payers of the colonies as to the policy of levying and collecting these duties, and applying them not to strengthen the tax-payers, and advance them to wealth and self government, but to weaken the colonies by imposing these heavy duties. By which policy the British Parliament stood as monarchs to levy taxes, and the American colonies stood as servants to work and pay them. Such was the British policy, and that policy was considered by the colonies a non-protective policy, sufficient to base the "Declaration of Independence" and the Revolutionary war upon. That is now admitted by both political parties, to have been a just war, and Great Britain and all the civilized world concur in the opinion.

My political opponents to-day will not differ with me when I say that the revolution of the colonies was a just revolution, and that the former greatness, morally, intellectually and financially of young America, is attributable alone to the revolutionizing of the public policy of the British Parliament; which policy consisted essentially in one class of men making the public debt, and another bound to pay the debt. This is the case to-day with the present administration. In the first place, the policy of "Reconstruction" was to reconstruct the "Union of the States" with the abolition of slavery. This was the promise made by the government to her subjects, which was desired by all parties, politically, and so understood by all to mean simply the abolition of slavery, and to organize our good old State laws, for the sake of which both parties submitted to all the requirements of the Federal Government—consisting in test oaths, gag laws, grab laws, military rule at the ballot box and a thousand other useless outrages, still hoping that order, justice, peace and prosperity would again abound.

Have we found it? Do you see any sign of it? Has not patience and forbearance ceased to be a political virtue? Is it not time that all good men of both parties should no longer credit political tricksters; but wake up to one united effort of patriotism, and like a political Samson, lay hold of the middle pillars, such as defaulters, unnecessary offices, extravagant salaries, partial collectors, unjust receivers, Revenue officers and a host of other things, together with the blue *political dragon*, known as "Sumner's Civil-rights Bill." Let us with the political voice of seven thunders, on the 6th of August next, all unite at the ballot box and cast the Civil-rights Bill and all its kindred evils of usurpation, extravagance and disgrace,—with its representatives and abettors,—over the battlements of the political heavens,—and with one mighty shout of Anglo-Saxon intelligence say one for all, once and forever, that this nation was, is now, and shall forever be a white man's government; and let all who oppose amalgamation of the races, say Amen.

I have given you some of my views of general politics,—I will now lay before you my policy of local or State politics. First, I consider it a dangerous policy to allow any man, or set of men, to hire themselves to the government, and be allowed to control their own salary, and set the terms of service; Hence, I am in favor of the Constitution restricting the per diem to $3 per day, or $300 per session.—Board can be had at respectable houses at $1 per day,—leaving $2 per day clear,—which is more money than the laborers of our country can average. The Legislature under the present policy costs the state about $96,000 per session. With my policy, it would cost $51,000 per session, saving $45,000 to the people, in one session.

I also favor the proportionable reduction of all the salaries of every officer in the State.—My policy is to have less pay and more honor attached to office. Remember that "the love of money is the root of all evil." It fills the pulpits with hypocrits in religion; it causes corrupt men to dissemble and get in office, by false statements, and promises they never fulfill, and by deceiving the simple,—they array party against party, and the people thus deceived have voted against their own conscience on many occasions through prejudice to the Conservative party. The Republican leaders or drivers, are the authors of the Civil-rights Bill that enforces social equality between the highest and the lowest race of human beings.

The bill is strictly a party bill, intended for party purposes, to buy the negro vote with.—This of itself should drive every true, honest and refined Republican from the support of any one who represents the party,—and I am glad to know that many good Republicans of the eastern part of the county are determined to follow the leaders of the Republican party no longer; but will give their support to the Conservative party because they are beginning to see that it is the only hope of saving their children from mixed schools, and their country from carnage and blood, because they see that a peaceable social equality between the races can never be, for they are aware that if a negro man was to seat himself at a tavern, or in the cars, by the side of their wives or daughters, without exhibiting a just and sharp resentment, the consequences of which would be $500 fine and twelve months imprisonment. They also see that a war of races might ensue; the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended, and a military court set up, and that the negro would press such insults expressly to get the $500 fine. This would be a horrid state of affairs.—The negro, encouraged by white scalawags and carpet baggers to insult our wives and daughters, to provoke resentment and the carpet baggers try the case by a military court, and allow no evidence, only such as they please, convict and collect the $500 fine out of the insulted, and divide it between the negro and the scalawag, and send the poor honest white man to the Penitentiary for twelve months,—leaving his insulted wife, practically a widow, and daughters at home penniless and fatherless for twelve long months, without any one to provide for or protect them from further outrages of brutality against their person or property.

Is this re-union? If so, God deliver me from such a Union. Is it Republicanism? If so, God deliver me from such Republicanism, will be the cry of thousands of honest, high-toned Republicans, who are too honest to deny the facts in the case, and are too true to their country to give aid any longer to a reckless, unscrupulous class of political tricksters, who have already brought the nation to the threshhold of political and social ruin.

If you will contrast the former administrations with the present, you will see the propriety of a change; and to do this you must change party. However, you should not conclude that any man in the Conservative ranks will do, for there are bad men everywhere, so you should well consider the man to whom you commit the affairs of your government. He should be, first, a man of good moral character; second, of good, common practical sense; third, of sufficient intelligence to know that the negro is in every respect unfit for social equality with a superior race of beings: fourth, if possible, get good men, I mean christian men, whose religion binds them to justice and truth; fifth, they should be men that cannot be bought nor sold.

The offices of this nation, in past days, were considered politically honorable. Why? Because the best, and most honorable men were chosen to fill the position; and men went into office by virtue of character and qualifications; and when a man was chosen, and elected, he was considered to be honored by the people; and when he entered upon his duties, he honored the office to which he was chosen. Why was he honored when elected? Because only intelligent voters were eligible to elect him; hence, he felt that he was honored, and that inspired him to honor the office, by filling the position with justice and prudence.

Is it so now? Has it been so for the past ten years? Can we find a more profane, intemperate, immoral and illiterate set of men in the wide nation than have been *"stated to rule this people and reta[illegible] people mourn."—Solomon.*

Why do the Republicans choose negroes to run for office who are in every respect unqualified? *Answer:* Some do it to get office themselves; others out of prejudice against the Conservatives; others out of ignorance, and the rest out of meanness. I defy successful contradictions to the above classifications of causes, and every one of them are detrimental to the interest of the commonwealth. Have the Republicans no white men of more intelligence than a negro? If so, why run the negro? Why not run your best men? If you can do no better, you, in that case, are not to be blamed, but pitied; and if you can do better, and will not, you are unworthy of being supported by the good men of the country. And that is not all of it; such men are determined to leave the Republican ranks.

It is high time we were selecting better men to rule our country. We need cool, deliberate, honest legislators. Extremists are dangerous. Party legislation, local or class legislation, is detrimental to the common good. I mean by party legislation,—to legislate for one party, and against the other, so as to be strictly the representatives of one class of white men. I mean legislation that gives exclusive privileges to certain localities. By class legislation I mean that form of legislation that gives an undue advantage to capital or profession or to labor,—such legislation is detrimental to the prosperity of our common country. We need the town and the country, the capitalist and the laborer, the professional men and the mechanics. Therefore, to array the town against the country, and *vice versa*, would be unjust.—To array or arouse a prejudice between the capitalist and the laborer, the professional man and the mechanic, would be an unwise policy.

We have need of all this variety of business. Hence, we need wise, judicous legislation, that will bring about an equilibrium between capital and labor, towns and country, professions and mechanics; and when this is done, all classes of business will move harmoniously, like clock work, to prosperity and greatness.—The country will build up; the capitalist will be a little reined in, and the laboror a little spurred up, so that the one will feel an equal dependence upon the other, and labor and capital will be of equal honor and usefulness.—Mechanics and professional men also will stand upon an equal footing. Aristocracy, caused by financial and professional distinctions will be wiped out, and a larger field opened for social, moral, intellectual and religious enjoyments.—Prejudices will no longer darken council, capital no longer oppress labor, or professional men scorn mechanics, towns will not turn up their noses at the country, and the country will not shoot out the lip at the towns.

We need wise and judicious legislation upon the financial affairs of the State. The State debt should be carefully investigated, and if found to have been made in good faith, and the State received value, and without fraud or compulsion, agreed to pay the debt, then such legislation is required as will gradually reduce the debt, without injury to the tax-payers. All debts, public or private, made in good faith, with value received, should be paid. But debts imposed by fraud or compulsion, are not just debts; neither are they made in good faith, and therefore are not binding, legally or morally.

The indebtedness of this country, all told, is two billions, five hundred millions of dollars, and if one dollar had been saved every minute, from the birth of Christ up till now, it would not pay the debt; and if one dollar was linked into another, until all were linked together, it would make a chain that would reach three times around the world. This enormous debt accrued under Republican economy,—so called.

Fellow Citizens:—This is the first time that I have ever appeared in the political papers.—It is the first time that I ever took an active part in politics,—and should not have appeared at this time,—were it not that a sense of duty, first to my God, my family and my country demands it at my hands. And in conclusion, I solemnly believe what I have written to be facts, and do solemnly appeal to my brethren in this county, and throughout the State, together with all christian and moral people of other denominations, to rally to the Conservative banner on the 6th day of August next, and ward off the "Civil-rights Bill," with its host of evils,—religiously, morally and financially.

Now in conclusion, I will say to Salem that I claim her as my mother town. I have visited your streets ever since I was a child; I have traded with your honorable merchants, and dealt with your expert mechanics; have taken medicine from your able physicians,—and noticed your discipline. I also have travelled South and West, where the most of the patronage to your noted school is from. I have often been called upon to speak out for Salem. I have ever given you and your school the highest praise for discipline, good morals and intelligence.

Now may the God of the destinies of nations, on the 6th of August, unite the forces of Salem, Winston and the county together with the State at large, to go to the polls, and by their votes say this country is ours, it was discovered by white men; its declaration of Independence was signed with the hands, and sealed with the blood of white men. White men were our fathers, white women our mothers, and we now say this country is, and ever shall be under a white man's government.

Fellow Citizens:—What I mean by a white man's government is, that the white intelligent population of our country must manage its affairs, in order to secure to the white and the black the political franchise, and legal rights now enjoyed by each race. Knowing as I do, that further legislation, and legislation that leads to social equality, or rather negro supremacy, is impolitic, and endangers the liberty now enjoyed by the freedmen as well as corrupts the morals of the whites.

I have not written what I have as a candidate for office, but as a citizen, and one that will go my full length for the doctrines herein set forth; and as I have written it for the public, for the good of the cause, I request all papers favorable to conservative principles and doctrines, to copy.

Yours to serve,
L. I. BODENHAMER.

Buddhistic Hospitality.

The honji or ecclesiastical residence of the chief priest of the Nichiren sect in Echizen was a temple-like structure of the kind peculiar to Japan, and so well fitted for a country in which the chief concern is rather about subterranean "probabilities" than those in regard to the weather. The first duty of a good house in Japan is not so much to look beautiful as to keep on its legs. I have seen some poorly-built houses made giddy, reel, and fall into a flatness that makes a flounder round by comparison. In a well built Japanese house, however, one is as safe during an earthquake as on a Cunarder in an Atlantic gale. My clerical friend's house was evidently earthquake-proof. From one massive crest swept down on either side the heavy roof of black tiles, making two collossal gables on each side. To support this awful weight of tiles the roof timbers are whole trunks of trees, so joined together as to rock easily in an earthquake. The uprights rest in sockets in boulders set in the earth, so that when an earthquake comes, the continuity of the shock is broken by the joints and not too tight transoms, while the inertia or the heavy roof preserves stability until the shock has passed. That the Japanese understand the science of earthquake-proof architecture is most evident, since scores of their pagodas, temples and towers have withstood the shocks of hundreds of years. Any one knows how he can ballance a gold-headed cane on his finger-tip, and move the base a foot or more from the perpendicular while the heavy head scarcely changes position. The supports of a Japanese house seem frail and the roof dangerously heavy, but the house is a gold-headed cane, and the earth the moving hands. In the earthquakes which we have in Yeddo about twice or oftener a month, the foreigners prefer to be in a Japanese house.

Our host meets us in the soft-matted room, with glistening skull freshly shaven, and clad in new robes of finest Quaker-colored silk and gorgeous collar of gold embroidered brocade, but having bare feet. The mutual salutations consume several minutes. An acolyte brings us cups of tea, then conversation for an hour or more ensues, during which the dinner is served. Though in a priest's and abbot's dwelling, it was no anchorite's fare that was set before us. I would not insinuate that all Japanese bonzes live as luxuriently as his Reverence Kun, but I doubt whether any class of men in Japan will average heavier in the scales, or illustrate better the laws of gravity if they should happen to fall outside a vacuum. Fasting is, of course, often practiced, and some of the young bonzes look as pale and spiritual as those among our own students of theology who cultivate dyspepsia as a means of grace. Indeed, there is a very pale and handsome, dark-eyed young bonze, who performs the part of warden to the tombs of the taikuns of Uyeno in Yeddo, and acts as cicerone to visitors of whom one of a party of young missionary ladies that visited the tombs a short time ago naively remarked, "What a splendid convert he would make!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The United States Court for the District of Columbia has decided the action of ejectment in favor of W. C. Lee, the divisee of the late G. W. Parks Curtis. The estate is the Will property in Virginia which was sold during the war by the United States for taxes. This decision, it is thought will affect the government title to the Arlington property.

Installation of Gov. Brogden.

In consequence of the death of Gov. Caldwell, Lieut-Gov Brogdon was installed as Governor of North Carolina on Tuesday, July 14th, at 12 o'clock, in the House of Representatives at Raleigh by Hon. E. G. Reade, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Gov. Brogden, on taking the oath of office, delivered the following Inaugural Address:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—By the lamented death of our worthy and eminent Governor, Tod R. Caldwell, the Constitution devolves upon me the powers and duties of the office of Governor of North Carolina. And while I feel sensibly the great loss the State has sustained by the death of Governor Caldwell, and the responsibilities thus suddenly and unexpectedly imposed upon me by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, I shall place my hope and trust in Him as my rock and my defence, my shield and my strength, to enable me to discharge my official duties according to the Constitution and the laws, and to properly represent the interest and majesty of the people, and the character and honor of the State. With a clear conscience and upright intentions, I shall try to discharge the duties of the high office to which I have been called, honestly and faithfully, as a true and loyal son of North Carolina. I desire the promotion of education, morality and virtue, that the people may become more prosperous and happy under a wise and liberal Government administered fairly and impartially by just and equal laws, thus insuring the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. I desire that honest industry and labor may be justly protected and rewarded, and the vast and varied resources of the State may be more fully developed. I desire that the free public schools may be established and supported in every township and county in the State. We all know that free governments must repose and must exist on the basis of intelligence and virtue. One of our first duties is to educate all our citizens so that they may understand and appreciate their duties and cherish feelings of respect and affection for our country, her rights, her laws and institutions. Proud of the historic fame of North Carolina and of that patriotic feeling which has ever marked the devotion of her people to free institutions, I am anxious to perpetuate and increase that fame by such legislation and such a system of improvement as will lead to the gradual and safe developement of all our resources, and of zealously encouraging whatever shall render the people of the State contented and prosperous, her character respected, and her institutions prosperous, solid and permanent. In all matters of administration I shall adhere to the maxim of the fathers, of economy and simplicity, and of rigid accountability to the people of all public functionaries; and I shall endeavor to illustrate this maxim in my own official conduct. Having spoken thus briefly with a profound sense of the responsibility devolved upon me, and with an unfaltering trust in Almighty God for help and guidance, I now assume my duties as Governor.

SKETCH OF THE GOVERNOR.

Curtis H. Brogden was born in Wayne county, N. C. He is about 57 years old, and has never married. He was first elected by the democracy of his native county to the House of Commons in 1838, where he served consecutively until he was elected to the Senate in 1852, in which body he served three sessions. In 1856 he was elected Comptroller of the State by the Legislature, and he was continued in this office by subsequent Legislatures till the date of the Provincial Government established by President Johnson. The Legislature re-elected him to the office of Comptroller in 1865 and he served through the year 1866, when he was displaced by the election of S. W. Burgin of Buncombe. He came again to the Senate in 1868, serving until 1870, being elected by the Republicans. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenent Governer on the Republican ticket, since which time he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate when in session.

Necessity of Birds to the Farmers.

When, some years ago, the trees in the streets and parks of New York and its suburbs were every summer stripped bare of all the leaves by the ravages of millions of worms, notwithstandiug the attempts at extermination made by gardeners and others in scraping the bark, painting the trunks, &c., we called attention to the scarcity or rather almost total absense of small birds, caused by the fact that as soon as a single bird was seen anywhere, scores of street boys were after it, throwing stones. Finally the advice of naturalists prevailed, and to the German population of Hoboken, N. J., belongs the credit of having imported a number of sparrows, so abundant on the European continent, especially in the forests of Germany. The result was as anticipatad, the activity of the little scavengers in cleaning the trees of worms is something marvellous, and in a short time they had disappeared, vegetation had become luxuriant, and the birds increased from a few scores into thousands. Then New York took the matter up, and not only placed the birds under the protection of the police, who prevented all harm to them, and arrested all offenders, but imported a few score of sparrows from England, which in one year increased to hundreds, and now number countless thousands while the nuisance of worms has disappeared. The West, which is often ravaged by grasshoppers, will have to take this hint, and cultivate insectivorous birds on a large scale. The ravages of the grasshoppers have indeed been so enormously destructive during the past year, particularly in Iowa and Minnesota, as to impoverish large number of farmers through the entire loss of their crops, upon which they exclusively depended for subsistence, The districts of country which are most infested by injurious insects, are those where the presence of birds is the least encouraged, or rather where there is the most indulgence in the manly sport of destroying them.

It was the same in France. The rural population there were a few years ago strikingly reminded of the necessity of preserving the birds, and the Legislature was overrun with petitions for a law to that effect. The number of birds has been diminished from year to year, while that of injurious insects was correspondingly increased. It was estimated by those who at the time, took on themselves the careful investigation of the subject, that more than one hundred million of birds' eggs were destroyed annually in the country.

The only salvation of the West from this visitation is in the sparrow, which from its fecundity as well as its voracity, is one of the most efficient insect destroyers. It has never been so encouraged and protected as to enjoy a fair opportunity to multiply its forces, and to exhibit its insectivorous powers on such a large scale as our Western states will require. The raising of chickens and poultry in general on the farms, will assist this to a certain degree, as they also are insectivorous.

A foremost cotton-planter at the South expresses an opinion, as the result of his own observation, that the presence of the sparrow in the cotton belt would effectually wipe out the cotton worm, the ravages of which are estimated by tens of millions of dollars.

In Germany the laws against the destruction of the sparrow are so stringent that there is a constant surplus of the birds for exportation, and they are carried in numbers to distant points. There is a public botanical garden at Melbourne, in Australia, which is described as being a superb one. It is the little kingdom of Baron Von Mueler, who is well known as a zealous and scientific naturalist. He is the most liberal of sovereigns, for every day he gives liberty to hundreds of his subjects. These are simply sparrows which are sent him from Germany in cages of three hundred each. Every German vessel that anchors at Port Phillip carries thousands of these little but energetic birds to be preserved and utilized in destroying the injurious insects of Australia.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Experience of a Virginian in the Military Service of Ismael Pacha.

The Salem *Register* publishes a letter from Colonel A. W. Reynolds, a Virginian who served in the Confederate army and after the war went into the military service of the Viceroy of Egypt. We copy the following:

I have now been in Egypt for nearly five years, and I have never been in a more delightful climate. In Cairo where the winds blow from the desest, it is for many days oppressively hot, but the days of summer are about like the climate of Texas. We have few local diseases. There have been no epidemics since I have been here, and as our sanitary matters are now so well regulated we have no fear of them.

Under the rule of our good and great Viceroy the country is fast assuming importance. He has built numerous railroads, connecting all the places of importance, and grand canals watering the country in every direction; public buildings are rearing their heads in every city. When I came here Cairo, his capital, was entirely oriental; now it has assumed the beauty and grandeur of an European city, with a population of 500,000 inhabitants. The opera house is one of the finest in the world, and in the winter

THERE IS NO GAYER CAPITAL

in Europe than Cairo. Most of the expenses, however, are borne by his Highness, who expends millions. He is one of the richest princes in the world, and pregnant with liberality. He is not one of the old Turks we used to read about when we were boys, but as courteous and "suave" as any Old Virginian.

To his American officers he is as kind and considerate as any one in the world could be, and in return we all feel devoted to him; in fact, our service here is pleasant, He gives us palaces to live in, and an ample share of his finances. Of course, he does not fill our pecuniary reservoirs to repletion, but quite enough. So we have no reason to camplain. We always have a clean shirt and a shilling. During the fetes, which take place in the winter, we all go to Cairo to the receptions, where the ladies enjoy the balls and operas, and the gentlemen the dinners and races, and we all have a gay old time generally. We have very little American dissipation. Old rye and apple jack are not inhabitants of the land, but yon can have pyramids of sheep meat and cataracts of coffee.

The Latest Wonder.

Young Brown, the mind reader, who is puzzling New York, has a formidable rival in a Mrs. Miller, who is puzzling Chicago. The mental experiments to which she is subjected are said to be wonderful, but her physical powers still more striking.

Having magnetized a small table by passing her hands over the top and along the legs, she turns it on its face and then requests any gentleman present to turn it back to stand upon its legs, simply allowing her to place the tip of her finger upon any part of it. Scores of stalwart men have pitted their full strength against the little finger of this little woman, but have ignominiously failed. Even four men, when the "power" has been strong, have combined their strength, and failed as well, though generally the table is broken in the effort. It is a very interesting experiment. While the stalwart man is trying to set it on its legs the table will absolutely float all over the room. That is to say, it is continually trying to get away from the lady's antagonist, and will carry him about, now here and now there, and will generally sustain a position over his head. The moment the sensitive removes her hands the table becomes docile and allows itself to be set properly on its feet, the same as any other well regulated piece of family furniture. Another phase of Mrs. Miller's mediumship is slate-writing. The visitor is allowed to bring his own slate—a double-locked slate if he chooses—and when the medium has held it under a table, intelligent answers to questions, or other tests, are invariably found written on the inside of the locked slate. But her *piece de resistance* is her materializing phase. For scientific and test experiments this lady is the best medium ever seen in Chicago. When her hands are securely tied, sewed and sealed together, iron rings, chairs, coats and vests are put on her person so quickly that no time is consumed. Conceding that she was not tied at all, but was free to do with her hands as she chose, she could not manipulate three large chairs as they are manipulated in her presence. Taken all for all, Mrs. Miller in the variety of her phases stands probably at the head of the physical mediums of the country, the more so as she imposes almost no conditions.

Naked Justice on a Gate Post.

Our old friend, Judge Tom Farrar, of Lake Providence, says the New Orleans *Picayune* who is known as a lawyer and jurist of eminent abilities, and a gentleman of most lovable character, tells at his own expense, and with the keenest gusto, a story which we think too good to lose. It appears that some years ago, while riding through one of the prettiest districts of Northern Louisiana, he came about sundown to a creek which was so deep as to necessitate a swimming feet. The Judge being of vigorous and invincible determination no sooner realized this emergency than he promptly dismounted, undressed himself with great dispath, and attired only in his high plug hat, and a pair of spectacles, bestrode his gallant cob and urged him to the venture.

After a desperate struggle the other side was gained, and the Judge again dismounting, this time with a profound relief, was about to resume his integuments, when the horse, prompted by some diabolical spirit, started from his side and trotted slowly down the road.

Of course, the Judge had no other recourse but to trot after him, and thereupon there ensued one of the most remarkable and picturesque chases ever known in history or tradition. The horse appeared to have no motive save that of keeping a certain distance ahead of the Judge and of finding some comfortable barnyard where he might refresh himself after such gigantic efforts. The Judge, whatever may have been his ambitions, confined himself to the effort of keeping the truant beast in sight. It must have been a cheerful and invigorating experience to see the Judge trotting briskly along that smooth and sandy road, his venerable plug hat pulled over his eyes, and his spectacles bobbing up and down upon his nose.—The chase was long and the moisture of great exertion would gather on his brow, and then, when he reached around for his handkerchief, alas! it was not there. All of which had the effect of impressing the Judge with his very peculiar and unfortunate situation, and imparting renewed play and lightness to his legs.

So the two bowled pleasantly along, preserving a steady relative distance, until just as the setting sun was reddening the distant hills and touching the Judges manly form with gold, the horse whisked suddenly into a gate and bolted with eager haste towards a stable dimly visible in the distance.

The farm house sat in a grove of trees whose shadows made a great darkness round it, and from this grove, as the Judge was scampering furiously after his horse and wardrobe, there issued sundry yellow dogs, surly of mien and shaggy of appearance. The Judge felt that it would be utterly impossible, under these circumstances, to assume that majesty of aspect and fearlessness of gaze which is currently believed to be the correct thing with dogs, and so, seeing a friendly gate post near at hand, he gave one wild bound and reached its summit just as the leanest and fiercest of the dogs snapped victously at his legs.

When the uproar had subsided and the Judge, realizing the absurdity of the situation, had regained his customary frame of mind, a female voice was heard calling from the house:

"Who'se there?"

"A fellow creature in distress, madam."

"Where are you?"

"On the gate post," said the Judge, beginning to enjoy the joke.

"What can I do for you?"

It was too much. The Judge's old humor and quizzical love of merriment came over him.

"Call off these dogs and bring me all the fig leaves on the place."

Massacre of Christians.

10,000 Christians have recently been massacred in the province of Tong-King, Cochin-China, if a letter purporting to come from the Bishop of Laranda, and published in the French papers, may be relied upon. Tong-King is the largest province of Cochin-China, and the Christians said to have been massacred are mostly the converts of French priests. Within the mansion from which the slaughter is reported there were 80,000 Christians, and the movement against them must have been a deliberately planned and powerful one. Tu-Duc, the Emperor of Cochin-China, has always been a bitter opponent of the introduction of Christianity among his people, who are a mixed race of Malays, Chinese, Siamese and Peguans, numbering about 15,000,000. Buddhist in what religion they practice, and speaking a language similar to that of the Chinese. His battles with the French, by which he lost several of his provinces, and was compelled to open his entire country to Christianity, seem to have made him even a more determined enemy of the missionaries than he had been before, and if the reports from Paris be true, he has now struck a blow more terrible than any that preceded it. Another French invasion of his territory will, of course, follow, and the war in Cochin-China will open the next field for the enterprising correspondent.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY—A LADY ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS OLD.—Mrs. Katie Shepp, living in the Massanutten mountain, near Keezeltown, five miles east of Harrisonburg, has reached her *one hundred and twentieth* birthday. Mrs. Shepp was married in the year 1774, at the age of twenty. Her husband, who has been dead about sixty years, was in his twenty-third year at the time of the marriage, and was a wagoner in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Shepp remembers many of the incidents then occuring in this vicinity, and relates them with great gusto. She contends that the last war was nothing in comparison, as the Confederate and Federal soldiers were too well dressed and fed. The old lady's mind is perfectly clear, and she does the work of the family she lives with, as well as her own sewing, and has never used spectacles. We think she would be a decided feature at the coming Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and her age can be verified by documentary and living proof beyond a doubt.—*Old Va., Commonwealth.*

No fresh developments have been made in the child abduction case in Philadelphia. Unfortunately the father, in the *Ledger* personals, signifies that he has the money required and is willing to pay the abductors, who are believed to be a gang of English professionals, accustomed to this nefarious business.

Go to Merchant's Hotel Winston, N C

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &-

CANDIDATES.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Col. Stephen D. Pool, of Craven.
For Judge.—Thomas J. Wilson, of Forsyth.
For Solicitor.—Joseph Dobson, of Surry.
For Congress.—7th Dist.–Hon. W. M. Robbins
For Congress.–Fifth Dist.–Gen. A. M. Scales.
For State Senator.—Sterling Adams, Stokes and Forsyth.

Forsyth County Candidates.

Senate,—Stokes and Forsyth.—Sterling Adams.
For House—L. I. Bodenhamer.
Sheriff.—John G. Hill.
Clerk.—D. P. Mast.
Register.—J. A. Williamson.
Treasurer.—C. J. Ogburn.
Coroner.—L. C. Laugenour,
Surveyor.—M. H. Morris.

No nomination for Commissioners.

County Candidates.

Stokes County.—House, Thomas Martin; Sheriff, W. H. Gentry; Clerk, James Rierson; Register, J. T. W. Davis; Treasurer, T. J. Baker; Surveyor, Gideon George.

Yadkin County.—Senate—Yadkin and Surry—John G. Marler; House, John A. Hampton; Sheriff, W. W. Long; Treasurer, James H. Myers; Surveyor, W. H. Branon; Coroner, C. O. Jenkins. Commissioners, John T. Conrad, Dr. Leroy Hampton, E. R. Reece, E. D. Swaim and J. H. Jenkins.

Surry County.—House, Wm. Haymore; Sheriff, Samuel H. Taylor; Clerk, H. C. Hampton; Register, C. C. Riggs; Treasurer; Martin L. Patterson; Coroner, J. H. McGuffin; Surveyor, S. W. Roberts; Commissioners.—Marlin Sparger, D. F. Holcombe, Forrester Booker, T. L. Gwyer and Columbus Thompson.

Davidson County.—Senate—Alfred Hartgrave; House, M. H. Pinnix and Solomon Mock; Sheriff, David Loftin; Clerk, C. F. Lowe.

Davie County.—House, Chas. Anderson; Clerk, H. B. Howard; Sheriff, C. C. Sandford; Register, Ephraim Gaither; Treasurer, Matthew Fulford; Coroner, Wiley Baily; W. R. Gibbs. Commissioners, L. T. Maxwell, N. A. Peeler, John Lunn, P. H. Cain, and William Duvault.

The prospects in the above counties are flattering for the success of the Conservative party.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

HON. WM. M. ROBBINS'

APPOINTMENTS FOR SPEAKING.

Miller's,	"	Friday,	July 31
Salisbury,	"	Saturday,	Aug. 1
Shepherd's ✕ Roads	Iredell,	Monday,	" 3
Wetherman's	"	Tuesday,	" 4
Chinquapin,	Davie	Wednesday,	" 5

MASS MEETING!

The Conservatives of Forsyth county will have

A GRAND RALLY

on Wednesday night at the Court-house.

Able speakers will be present. Let us have a rousing turn out.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

☞ We are authorized to announce Levi I. Bodenhamer as an independent, anti-Civil-rights candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the next General Assembly.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

In announcing L. I. Bodenhamer, as a candidate for the House of Representatives, we feel assured that every honorable effort will be made to secure his election by his friends. Mr. Bodenhamer is amply able to take care of himself on the stump.

To our Conservative friends we say, to the front, battle manfully, and the day is ours. Let there be no lagging. The last week of a political campaign is the time to work unceasingly. See that all the young men just of age are Registered, and see that every voter does his duty on election day. It needs but concentrated action to insure the success of our cause. It would be a crying shame not to give one day to your country. Go and speak out at the polls your condemnation of the miserable Civil-Rights Bill. It may be the last chance you will have to express your condemnation of this mischievous measure. Do not let this last opportunity go by default, but stand by your colors on the 6th day of August, and the battle is won in favor of a white man's government.

Rest assured that a great Conservative victory will have a wholesome effect on the action of Congress in disposing of the Civil Rights Bill.

In short, let every Conservative do his duty. Vote early, and then urge your quiet friends to rally to the polls. There is nothing like

"ACTIVITY ON THE DAY."

Let that be the Conservative watchword.

A CARD.

To the Conservative Voters of Forsyth County:

It is due you from me to state that after accepting the nomination at your hands to become your candidate to represent the county in the House of Representatives in the next General Assembly, and making a partial campaign of the county, I have become impressed with the belief that there are other gentlemen who can draw a larger vote to the entire ticket than myself; and while I do not entertain any doubt as to my own election, but acting upon this belief, and with a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the party, I am impelled to withdraw my name from the campaign so that the entire ticket may receive the full strength of the party in the coming election.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am Very Respectfully,

S. H. HODGIN.

The communication on our outside, over the signature of L. I Bodenhamer, was written a week or more ago, since which time he, upon the solicitation of his numerous friends, has consented to become a candidate for the House of Representatives, and is now battling for the success of the Conservative cause.

Robbins and Scales.—The election of Hon. Wm. M. Robbins to Congress, in this district, by an increased majority, is conceded.

Gen. Scales is vigorously canvassing his district, and Henderson will be badly beaten, from all accounts we have received, beyond a doubt. This is as it should be. A great many Republicans cannot go for Henderson.

On the Eve of the Election.—We cannot too strongly urge upon our citizens to scrutinize well and receive with all reasonable allowance, reports and certificates circulated to influence the election. We know of doubtful papers circulated in this and the adjoining Congresssional Districts, which should not be countenanced.

Messrs, Robbins and Scales are honorable gentlemen, above suspicion, while the signers of certificates are unknown in many instances, and the signatures printed.

Supreme Court.—The Charlotte *Democrat* thinks "the number of Supreme Court Judges should be reduced to three, as it was before the extravagant and roguish carpet-baggers made the present Constitution. Georgia and other States get along very well with only three Supreme Court Judges, and why should North Carolina be required to pay the salaries of five."

The majority of the people say—Amen!

There is one family in Wilmington who gave Col. Waddell, in his first election five votes; in 1872 they gave him seven, in 1874 they expect to poll for him nine, and if they all live until 1876 they will be able to give him twelve on that occasion, and they are as worthy a generation as ever trod in shoe leather.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Indians are still on the war-path. Stirring times are looked for.

Civil Rights Outcome.—Everywhere in the South, ever since the agitation of that most vexed and dangerous question by the Congress, the legitimate outcomings have been showing themselves in the increased ill-feeling between the races. The negroes have been made more insolent in conduct and more exacting in demands for social equality. Our dispatches indicate a most unfortunate and deplorable condition of affairs in Vicksburg, Miss., originating in the public declaration of a mulatto officeholder of the right of the negroes to take the daughters of white men for wives, at the mouth of the pistol if necessary. Naturally, these expressions have strengthened the antagonism felt there between the two races, and danger of an armed collision is imminent. Upon the application of the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Federal troops have been ordered there to preserve the peace and prevent an outbreak.—*Raleigh News.*

LATEST NEWS.

Pittsburg, July 28.—Details from the flood show that the disaster is greater than was supposed. Fully two hundred lives were lost, and the damaged district is twenty-five miles in diameter. The prevailing theory is that a water spout of some kind did the mischief.

Philadelphia, July 28.—The four English persons are still held for kidnapping the Ross boy. The arrest of these persons led to the discovery of a large amount of stolen property.

San Francisco, July 25—Noon.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says a terrible water spout bursted in the mountains yesterday, and swept through the town, killing twenty persons and causing great destruction of property.

Duncan Cameron, of Hillsboro, son of Paul Cameron, Esq., was dangerously shot a few days ago, in Mississippi, where he was on business. No particulars

A terrible tragedy occurred in Chatham county last week. While turkey hunting Mr. James Farrell shot Mr. Frank Gunter and killed him by accident. Farrell thought the bent form of Gunter yelping in reply to his call was a turkey; hence the fatal result.

The War in Spain.

Madrid, July 22.—An official report of the loss of Cuenca has been received. The defense was brave and obstinate to the last. On the 13th inst., the Republicans defending Faubourg Carrieta repelled three assaults made by Don Alphonso with eight thousand men. The Carlists ultimately captured the Faubourg. The Republicans retired to the principal square of the town and refused to surrender. Four more attacks were made upon them, in each of which the Carlists met with repulse.

During the morning of the 15th, after the firing had lasted fifty-six hours, the Carlists gained the square, and the Republicans began to retreat to the citadel, when they suddenly encountered a fresh force of 4,000 Carlists, who, by some unexplained means, had gained possession of the citadel. Gen. Iglesias, the Republican commander, and all his officers and men then surrendered as prisoners of war. The Carlists sacked and burned many houses, murdered a number of the inhabitants, and made heavy requisitions, amounting in the aggregate to two years taxes paid by the city, and destroyed the fortifications. The enemy report their losses at one hundred and fifty killed and seven hundred wounded.

President Grant at a Camp Meeting.

President Grant has been "doing" Saratoga for a week or more, and has been an active participator in all the gaities and frivolities of that now active and lively summer resort. He has been visiting, smoking, chatting and boat sailing to his heart's content. On Wednesday last he visited the great National Methodist camp meeting at Round Lake, near Saratoga, where he listened to songs of praise from fourteen thousand persons, and for a time was the grand central attraction of the occasion. After the regular morning service Bishop James announced that the President would receive his friends. The New York *Sun's* correspondence says: In about thirty minutes Bishop Simpson considerately announced that the reception would be closed, as no man could stand such an amount of hand shaking. It must have been a severe ordeal, for some of the hand shakers were so anxious to show the warmth of their feelings that they grasped Grant's hand and shook it with a vehemence that shook him all over. Grant looked infinitely relieved when the bishop withdrew him from his arduous labor.

One man in the congregation said: "I think he is earning a good part of $50,000 a year today." "Ah if we could only convert him!" ejaculated Sister Barker, the evangelist, in the midst of the chorus: "I am so glad that Jesus loves me." Mrs. Bradley hung out her "Temperance Headquarters" motto above the transom of her cottage door for the President to see as he passed, and it was with difficulty that she was persuaded not to run after him with her pledge book, in which she has been securing signatures ever since the beginning, "to fight King Alcohol in every shape and form."

At last the wearied President was permitted to go to the depot. He took refuge in the ticket room, officer Vandeveer guarding the door. There was very little demonstration as the cars moved off for Saratoga with the President on board. One of the ministers said, with an audible sigh of relief, "Well, now we've go the President off, perhaps we can wait on the Lord."

There are over 14,500,000 children of the school age in this country. We spend annually for schools over $95,000,000, which is equal to one-third of one per cent. of the property, real and personal, of the whole country, as returned by the last census, and we employ 221-000 teachers. The national government has already set aside for educational purposes 140,-000,000 acres of the public lands.

Civil Rights.

At the last session of the General Assembly civil rights was discussed at length, when Mr. Houston, of Catawba, offered the following resolution by way of ascertaining who was for and who against civil rights. Every negro member voted for it or dodged. The vote to lay on the table was a vote favoring civil rights.

The resolution reads:

A resolution entitled a protest against the passage of the civil rights bill by congress.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina do most earnestly and respectfully petition the Congress of the United States not to pass the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, known as the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, believing as we do that the immediate effects of such a law would be the suppression of our public schools for both white and colored; the closing of many of our houses of worship; the ruin of our landlords and hotel proprietors, as well as the thorough demoralization of our society and the cause of bitter strife between the two races. From a thorough knowledge of the situation we are satisfied that the bill would operate most disastrously to our best interest, and therefore we prefer this our petition.

Guyther, (white Radical for Washington county) moved to lay it upon the table. The ayes and noes being called, the motion was rejected by the following vote:

Ayes.—Abbott, Bean, Bowe, Brown of Davidson; Bryant, of Halifax; Bunn, Cobb, Carson, Dudley, Dillson, Foster, Gilbert, Goodwyn, Gray, Guyther, Hampton, Hughes, Jones, of Northampton; Jordan, Floyd, Lutterloh, McLaurin, Miller, Michael, Paschal, Perry, of Bladen; Sharp, Sneed and Winslow.

Nays.—Anderson, of Davie; Ballard, Bennett, Blackwell, Blythe, Bowman, Bryson of Jackson; Bryson, of Swain; Bryan, of Pitt; Bryan, of Sampson; Bryan, of Wilkes; Bryan of Alleghany; Brooks, Carter, Cox, Craige, Dickey, Dula, Freeman, Grant, Godfrey, Gorman, Grady, Gudger, Haynes, Houston, Johnston, Jones, of Tyrrell; Joyner, Johns, Lindsay, Lucky, Marler, Maxwell, McGehee, McNeil, Mitchell, Moring, Moss, Norment, Reid, of Mecklenburg; Presson, Richardson, Settle, Shaw, Shinn, of Iredell; Shinn of Cabarrus; Shackleford, Stowe, Standford, Todd, Turner, Warlick, Waddill, Watson, Webb, Wiley, Whitmire, Whisnant, Woodhouse and Wheeler.

Every Democrat voted against tabling the resolution, which showed clearly they were opposed to civil rights. Every negro and several of their white allies voted to table, thereby showing they favored civil rights. The vote on Houston's resolution tells you what party and what men favor civil rights.

Our Duty Towards the South.

The New York *Herald* says: The President seems to have had what the Scriptures call the "sense of quickening" in reference to South Carolina. We could not believe that the manifold infamies heaped upon that State as "government" could altogether be overlooked. We find now that Judge Mackey has had an interview with the President, a report of which is printed in a South Carolina newspaper. In the conversation as here reported, Senator Robertson having referred to the course Judge Mackey has lately pursued in bringing criminals to justice, General Grant turned sharply to the latter and asked, "Why don't you convict Moses?" The Judge replied that he had not had an opportunity of having the robber Governor brought to justice. The President then remarked that he had heard that a judge had maintained that Moses could not be tried before impeachment, and denounced this proposition that a President or a Governor is above the law as monstrous. He seemed much annoyed at the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and reproached Judge Mackey, for the reason that "every Republican" is responsible for the villainy existing there. He emphatically declared that there must be a true reform this fall or the Republican party would at once repudiate the so-called Republicans of South Carolina. He also denounced the conduct of Moses in calling out the militia to defy a process of the Court, and inquired as to what *posse* the Court could raise to enforce its warrants. He was informed that there were enough honest men of sufficient courage to be found to arrest any miscreant. President Grant then affirmed that the Federal troops in South Carolina were "not there to enforce the collection of exhorbitant taxes," and that he wished this to be understood.

We are glad to see that the President shows interest enough in a State so sorely harassed as South Carolina as to express even the moderate opinions here reported. We observe a tendency in the minds of Southern men like Lamar and Southern journals like the Richmond *Dispatch* to encourage this disposition on the part of the President by suggestions that they will support him for a third term as a refuge against the criminal ambition of the colored men and their unscrupulous allies. At the same time the Southern people will have to show unusual magnanimity before they can support Grant. The President and his party are alone to blame not only for what we see in the Carolinas, but for what is seen in Louisiana, Alabama and other Southern States.

Candidates, Kissing and Measles.—We are told by a high authority that next to green parasols for their wives, at seven-and-sixpence apiece, there's nothing that so charms and wins hesitating voters as the kissing of their respective infants by the anxious candidate for office. Gloomy and fearful as the ordeal may be, many an unselfish patriot has nobly borne it, animated by a glowing consideration of his country's interests. Mud-pies could not deter him nor molasses scare. But if we may believe an Englishman who has long been a candidate, an element of danger has entered into this performance which promises to end it forever. No less than three several and distinct times has Mr, Horsman caught the measles through his fearless and determined kissing the babies of electors. The most resolute canvasser may well pause at this intelligence and ask himself whether it be worth while to dare measles for the sake of office.

[So great seems the desire for office to be that we believe some candidates would dare anything!]

The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, (Louisville, Ky.,) appreciating the impoverished condition of the whole country, have determined to grant a Beneficiary Scholarship to any young man, who, sufficiently educated to study medicine and of good character, is unable to pay for his education. To secure this valuable aid, application, with a full statement of the facts, should be made without delay to Dr. E. S. Gaillard Dean, Louisville, Ky.

The St. Louis *Times* gives the following cheering political outlook: "The outlook altogether is far from discouraging, since in the West the incoming Senators will be mostly Democratic, and it is certain that in 1877 a Democratic Senate will support a Democratic administration. It is only a question of time, and that time is in the very near future."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Vienna, July 27.—A shock from an earthquake was felt here to-day.

A violent storm of rain and hail is reported on the border of Moravia. Several lives were lost and fifty houses destroyed and many vineyards flooded and ruined.

At Azagra, it is rumored, only 14 inhabitants escaped.

Madrid, July 27.—A terrible land slide occurred at Alara, in the Province of Navarre. The overhanging banks fell upon and utterly destroyed the village. The disaster was so sudden that but few of the inhabitants escaped. Two hundred corpses have already been recovered.

A Carlist magazine exploded last week at Zuiza, thirty men were killed and a large number wounded.

STATE ITEMS.

The Hickory *Press* says: The Neuse River Manufacturing Company will shortly commence building their cotton factory at the Horse Ford Shoals, three miles from this place. This Company purchased only half the water power at this point. The other half is owned by Lyerly, Powell, Ellis & Co. The latter firm are now erecting a large merchant flouring mill, and if the water power justifies, they intend to start a cotton factory also.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: The new Opera House is about finished and will soon be ready for use. It was brilliantly illuminated with gas on Wednesday night last and looked splendid. There is no finer building of the kind in the State. It will seat about 1000 persons. Thanks to the enterprise of Messrs. Sanders and Carson.

During the prevalence of a thunder storm at Magnolia, Duplin county, on Saturday last, a young man named Daniel Glisson was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His hat and shoes were torn into shreds, and his clothing set on fire, his skin being literally cooked from head to foot. So we learn from the Wilmington *Star.*

The late Gov. Caldwell never called his council together a single time during his administration. It exhibited a prominent trait in his character—that of self-reliance. He was a man of strong will and great firmness of purpose. He did his own thinking.

On the 19th Thomas Gladden killed instantly Calvin Rippy, by repeated blows with a stick, near Skinner's grog shop, distant 3 miles from Shelby. Both were intoxicated.

Gen. John B. Gordon having declined to deliver the annual address before the next State Fair, owing to his inabilty to attend, Congressman Lamar, of Mississippi, has been invited to deliver the same.

Col. D. C. Saulsbury has resigned the position of Superintendent of the W. N. C. R. R., and John W. Tate, of Burke county, has been appointed to fill the place.

Hanged.—Blake, the negro rapist, was hung in Raleigh on Friday last. He died without a word—merely shook his head when asked if he had anything to say.

The Raleigh *News* says: The Executive Committee have completed all arrangements for the holding of the next State Fair, arrangements will at once be made for carrying out all necessary preliminaries. The premium list, which has been thoroughly revised, will soon be out. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee on transportation: Messrs. A. B. Andrews, Wm. H. Greene, Jno. G. Williams, W. C. Stronach and R. T. Fulghum.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Massachusetts Hermit.

Worcester, Mass., seems to have just discovered that it has a peculiarly eccentric hermit living on its western borders. The recluse has a little farm of some ten acres, from the products of which, along with the milk of some goats, he obtains a very Robinson-Crusoe-like subsistence. He lives in a substantial stone house, and beguiles his lonesome hours with the music of a cabinet organ, and in entertaining the casual visitors who come to him from the city. It is only on religious topics that this singular man is "cracked." He imagines himself to be a sort of high priest of the Almighty, and every Sunday he holds services in a rude stone building, which he calls his temple. In buying his ten-acre patch of rocks the hermit displayed his eccentricity by insisting that the deed should be made in behalf of the Deity as a site for a temple; and not trusting to the perishable registry at the Court House, he is recording it at his leisure upon the solid face of a rock in bold letters. The queer occupant of this domain is a man somewhere in the forties, pleasant address, considerable intelligence, unscrupulously neat in his establishment, and correct in the habits of life. He formerly was a teacher of music and a citizen of Cambridge. A serious illness resulted in a partial paralysis, and also affected his brain. He has chosen his present mode of life voluntarily, and appears to thoroughly enjoy it.

Purchase of the Mount of Olives.—"While in Jerusalem," writes a lady traveler, "we paid our respects to the Princess de la Tour d' Auvergne, who resides there, and who has purchased the Mount of Olives for the Catholics, for $100,000, ceding it to the French government. For seven centuries it was lost to the Catholics, ever since the Crusaders were driven out of Jerusalem. She is now erecting a convent on the very spot where Christ prayed. The prayer is inscribed in thirty-two different languages around the enclosure of the court yard. The Countess is very agreeable, rather past fifty. She lives in an old Oriental cottage, and her sole companions are her tortoise-shell cat Mameluke and her brown dog Honey. She speaks English very well. She will remain until the work is done, which has already been in progress seven years. The Asiatic towns are so wretchedly dirty that the streets are impassable, so that donkeys are used to take ladies to church, or to the bankers, or to made a call, or do a little shopping."

The Spaniards in Cuba are anxious to revive the odious coolie trade, and a commissioner has been sent from Havana to Spain to do what he can there in the interest of slavery. The law passed in 1870 for the emancipation of all slaves born after its passage has not received the slightest attention, and has no effect whatever. A fearful death rate among the coolies, of whom 50,000 have been brought to the island from 1847 to 1873, makes it necessary that the supply should be kept by further importations, and as the slaveholders are very powerful they may succeed in getting a port opened to the infamous traffic. The same commissioner who goes to ask for more slaves will ask for ten thousand more soldiers; which shows that the cause of the Cubans is in a measure prosperous, and that the power of Spain in Cuba continues to decline.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* contains an item of intelligence of much interest to the religious world. It says the Government of the Porte has prohibited the sales of Bibles in Turkey, and has formally announced to the American minister at Constantinople, that it intends to maintain the prohibition. This annunciation specially to the American minister of the determination of the authorities was doubtless on account of the greater preponderance of the American missionaries and teachers in the work of introducing Christianity among the Mahometan subjects of Porte.

Military Display at the Centennial.—It is proposed that the Centennial exhibition shall be accompanied by a large display of American militia. All the Governors of States and Territories will be invited, if the proposed plan is adopted, to select the best regiment or company in their respective region, and send it to Philadelphia, where a regular camp will be established, under military discipline. One of the prominent citizens of Philadelpeia has declared himself ready to present a Centennial flag to the regiment or company which shall be pronounced the best in drill, firing, equipments, and general appearance. This flag, according to the wish of the doner, is to be kept in the victorious regiment or company for one hundred years, as a trophy, to be displayed again in the Centennial of 1976. Foreign military organization are also to be invited to Philadelphia.

The Civil-Rights Bill is not favorably received by the press in England. The London *Saturday Review* says: "The Civil Rights Bill is probably the expiring flash of an obsolete philanthropy." So the odor of this iniquitous measure has penetrated the British nostrils, three thousand miles away.

The Stolen Child.—Mayor W. S. Stokely of Philadelphia, at the instance of many of the most prominent residents of the city offered a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the abductors of Charles Brewster Ross, son of Christian Ross, who was stolen on the 1st of July last. The child has been carefully concealed, and no clue, so far as the public know, has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of the brutal deed.

A Counterfeit Five Dollar Note.—A dangerous counterfeit having appeared upon the five dollar notes of the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, the Treasury Department at Washington offers one-half per cent. premium for the return of the genuine five dollar notes of that Bank to the Department for destruction. The notes should be stripped separately and may be included in packages of National Bank notes returned to the Treasurer for redemption, and may be returned at the expense of the Department. All genuine five dollar notes of this bank should hereafter be refused, and notes of that denomination thus driven out of circulation. No more of these notes will be issued hereafter by the Comptroller of the currency to that bank.

The attention of bank officers is specially called to the necessity of promptly retiring these notes, which will entirely prevent the circulation of the counterfeit.

The Current Prices of Commodities.—That careful journal, the New York *Bulletin*, gives a statement of the prices of the leading articles at the present time as compared with those at the corresponding period last year. Of twenty-two articles enumerated, thirteen are now lower, eight higher, and one unchanged. The articles which have advanced are chiefly the western products—wool, pork, beef, lard, corn and whiskey. Cotton has declined four cents per pound, and petroleum five and five-eights cents on refined. Thus in cotton and petroleum we have a decline in the value of the exportable surplus of about $75,000,000. The fall in breadstuffs does not affect the value of the total exports, because the reduction is but slight, and the shipments have enormously increased in quantity. The changes in the values of our larger staples more than offset the higher prices upon some minor articles, and reveal a condition of our industries which (the editor says) though bearing heavily on producers in cases where wages have not been adequately reduced, yet lay the basis for an active resumption of business upon sounder foundations.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Salt Lake, July 13.—At the Mormon Church, a caucus was held and a full ticket nominated for the August election, with Geo, Q. Cannon at the head for Congress. Every nominee was a Radical Mormon. The Territorial Committee of the Liberal party of Utah, anti-Mormon, gives notice that a convention will be held there on the 20th inst., to nominate candidates for Congress. The people are all moving for a desperate fight at the ballot box against the Church. Advices from Logan, in the Northern part of the territory, state that some fifteen lodges of Shoshones or Snake Indians will be baptised in the Mormon faith. The *Tribune* correspondent expresses the belief that Brigham is making allies of these savages in case of trouble with the Federal Government.

Mr. Keatley, of Brooklyn, while bathing with a friend between Bath and Coney Island, was seized by a shark. Mr. Keatley cried for help, and the shark which had fastened to his thigh was dragged out and killed. It was nearly five feet long, and it clung to the bather till it was taken ashore, inflicting painful though not dangerous wounds.

England paid the United States last year for cotton $184,000,000, and by making this cotton up into fabrics she added $188,000,000 of value to it as a profit—more than doubling her money. Notwithstanding this and various other results of the same kind, the splendid water privileges of the South are unimproved. Now is the time for capitalists to make investments that promise more than ordinary results.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* estimates the population of the United States at 42,000,000. Its annual production exceeds ten million dollars. Its annual exports exceed six hundred million dollars, gold value. The population increases annually 1,500,000. Annually 400,000 immigrants reach America from foreign countries, bringing each on an average $800 in gold.

The Potato Market South and North.—In New Orleans, from some unaccountable commercial mismanagement, there is a great dearth of Irish potatoes at present, and this too at a time when [illegible] of the old crop are a drug in Maine and other Northern States, and the new crop from Virginia is supplying the West with an abundance. In the *Bulletin* reports of the New York market, a few days since, old crop were quoted as low as 25c. per barrel, and hard to sell at that.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

Flood in Pittsburg, Pa.—A tremendous flood of rain fell in Pittsburg, on the 26th, causing great destruction of life and property. Sixteen bodies have been recovered and others are missing. Loss $50,000.

The great New York camp meeting opened on Thursday last at Sea Cliff Tabernacle. The principal feature of the first day was the reception of the Southern delegate, embracing Bishops Dogget and Kavanaugh, the Rev. Dr. Lee, Poisal and Sargent, of the M. E. Church South. The reception had a national significance, as it proved conclusively that the sectional issues formented before, and which culminated in the war, are issues of the dead past, and that a feeling of fellowship and love has again attained a permanent footing in the councils of both branches of the great Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Ashland, the **Home of Henry Clay**, and *Old Transylvania University*, the sites of several Colleges. *Six Colleges* in operation, with their separate faculties, 30 *Professors* and Instructors, with an average of more than **600** *Students* each session since the war. Fees very low. Good boarding from $2 to $5 per week. Sessions begin *Second Monday in September*. For catalogues or other information address, enclosing stamp.

J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Ky. U. Lexington, Ky.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Next Session will begin Sept. 24, 1874.

Healthy location. Moral atmosphere. Strict discipline. Thorough teaching. Moderate charges.—Seven professors. For catalogue or information apply to J. R. Blake, Chairman of the Faculty.

Post Office, Davidson College, N. C.

RICH FARMING LANDS

IN NEBRASKA,

NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

Ten Years Credit, Interest Only 6 Per Cent.

Send for "The Pioneer,"

A handsome Illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law. A NEW NUMBER just published.—Mailed free to all parts of the world. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Nee.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the MOST BEAUTIFUL *in* STYLE *and* PERFECT *in* TONE EVER MADE. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* BEST EVER PLACED IN ANY ORGAN. *It is produced by an* EXTRA SET *of* REEDS, PECULIARLY VOICED, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic Vesper & Orchestral Organs *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* BEST MADE, *and* COMBINE PURITY *of* VOICING *with* GREAT VOLUME *of* TONE. SUITABLE *for* PARLOR, CHURCH *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have GREAT POWER *and a* FINE SINGING TONE, *with* ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* WARRANTED *for* 6 YEARS. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* CASH, *or* PART CASH *and* BALANCE *in* MONTHLY *or* QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN *in* EXCHANGE. AGENTS WANTED *in* EVERY COUNTY *in the* U. S. *and* CANADA. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed.*

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 3567.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free—Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable samples free. Address, with 6c. return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburgh, N. Y. 31–4w.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
Diarrhœa, Boils, Soreness,
Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
ETC.

CURED BY POND'S EXTRACT

CHAS. W. VOGLER,

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa-Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Fine French and Common Candy, Fancy Cakes, Canned Fruits, Oysters, Sardines, &c., &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Coal Oil, Salt, Shoes, Drugs, Spices, Patent Medicines, Paper, Envelopes, Pocket Knives, Collars, Portemonnaies, &., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.–6.

DAVIDSON COUNTY,
In the Superior Court,

Jesse Hill, John Hill, Valentine Hill, F. A. Pickle and wife Elizabeth, Jackson Hill, T. S. Spaugh and wife Sarah, Frank Hanes and wife Catharine, Martin Hill and Keelar Hill by their Guardian William Everhart, Plaintiffs, against William Hill, Jr., and Eli Hill, Defendants.

Summons.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Davidson county—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon William Hill, Jr., and Eli Hill, the defendants above named, if to be found in your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court for Davidson County, at the Court House in Lexington within twenty days from the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 27th day of June, 1874.

L. E. JOHNSON,
C. S. C. and Judge of Probate.

In the above case it appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court that William Hill, Jr., and Eli Hill, the defendants above-named, are non-residents of this State and are proper parties in the above entitled action. It is ordered that the Summons in this case be published once a week for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, in the 8th Judicial District, in lieu of personal service of said summons.

Done at office in Lexington, this 27th day of June, 1874. L. E. JOHNSON,
27—6t. C. S. C.

HERRINGS SAFES!

Have proved their worth in more than one thousand accidental fires, preserving a vast amount of property. Their superior ty fully demonstrated in the Great Fires of CHICAGO, BOSTON, and PORTLAND.

30,000 FRANCS

HERRING SAFES

Awarded at the Paris Exhibition to

THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!!!

HERRING'S NEW PATENT

CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES!

Patent high and low steel-welded, combined with Patent Franklinite. Proof against the blow-pipe, as well as the drill. With Patent Hinged Tongue and Grooved Door and Patent Rubber-Packed Flange. Proof against wedges, nitro-glycerine and gunpowder.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

HERRINGS & FARREL,

251 & 252 Broadway, cor. Murray St., New York.
807 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,
60 & 62 Sunbury St., Boston,
48 State St., Chicago.
53 Camp St, New Orleans.

March 12, 1874.–11-6m.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE.

Having opened a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Spring and Summer
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment o
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.
Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1874. 16-tf.

PAY YOUR TAXES!

Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Forsyth County that I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the State and County Taxes for the year 1874., now due rom the tax-payers of this county:

" Sides' Friday,	July	31st
" Bethania, Saturday,	August	1st
" Bitting's Store, Monday	"	3rd
" Winston, Tues. 4th and Wednesday	"	5th

Taxes. Valuation on the $100 worth of property, 80 cents; on the poll, $2 15.

JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.

July 9, 1874.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR
WHITE WASH BRUSHES
Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
May 21, 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 9, p. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 3, a. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; by 3, p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m. due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Panther Creek mail, *via* Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7, a. m.; due, by 8, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

☞ **Hereafter our Town Subscribers will find their papers at the Post Office.**

☞ Dried Blackberries, 10 cents per pound.
Dried Cherries, 20 to 25 cents " "
Dried Apples, 4 to 10 cents " "

AN EXCURSION will leave the depot on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Raleigh, and return same day at night. F. G. Crutchfield, the gentlemanly Conductor of N. W. N. C. Railroad will have charge of the train, and every accommodation will be given to passengers to make the trip pleasant and agreeable.

The Salem Cornet Band will be on hand and enliven the occasion with choice music.

Raleigh has many points of interest well worth a visit, such as the Capitol, Institution for Deaf and Dumb and Blind, Insane Asylum, Penitentiary, &c., &c. The train will arrive at Raleigh about 2 o'clock, giving the excursionists an afternoon in the City of Oaks.

Fare $2 50.

RAIN.—On Sunday last fine rains fell throughout this section, insuring a fine corn crop. This, with a full crop of wheat harvested, leads us to hope for a year of peace and plenty. The oat and potato crops are decidedly short.

Most of the corn is now laid by and these "latter rains" will benefit that crop very much. The price of corn has consequently a downward tendency.

Dried Blackberries are bringing fair prices, 10 cents per pound, which pays well for the trouble. Our merchants are prepared to give their customors every advantage of the markets.

THE BRIDGE across the ravine on West Street will be quite a substantial structure, with stone abutments. The street will also be graded and repaired.

OUR PUBLIC SQUARE never presented a prettier appearance than at present, having just had "a good shave," making an even and beautiful green sward.

MAIN STREET will now be thoroughly repaired, many piles of rock lie along the sidewalks, ready for the hammer. Our Street Commissioner, Dr. Keehln, is giving the work his personal superintendence,

A NEW SAW MILL is in operation at the Brushy Fork Mill, near town, Wm. Cooper, proprietor.

HORSE THIEVES.—Among our Yadkin Items our readers will find that suspicious persons have been lurking about East Bend. Would it not be well for our night-watch and police to keep a sharp look-out for such characters.

ROBBERY.—We learn that some Randolph stone-ware men encamped at High Point, were robbed of their money, while asleep in their wagons. They were on their way to this place with their ware.

CAPT. E. C. WOODSON of the Raleigh *News*, was in town on Monday and Tuesday. Capt. Woodson has been travelling in the Western part of the State, and represents the political outlook bright for the Conservative party.

Yadkin Items.

A STRANGE CASE OF THEFT.—On the 22d inst., a strange man made his appearance in the neighborhood of East Bend. He appeared to be well armed with pistols and passed by different names at the several places at which he stopped.

A short time after night a man entered Mr. Thomas Webb's lot and stole a pair of pants and a shirt. He was seen in the act and Mr. Webb gave chase, but soon lost sight of the fellow in the darkness. Mr. Webb found a pistol in the road next morning.

The same night, a hand axe and a ladder were taken from Mr. Steele's work shop. The ladder was carried to the house of Mr. R. C. Poindexter, where it was left. The axe has not been found.

Mrs. Poindexter, awaking in the night, saw a man walking from the house. At a later hour, Mr. Poindexter himself, who was sleeping by an open window, awoke snddenly and saw a man standing by the window, looking in upon him. On finding that he was discovered the fellow fled. What the design of all these movements was, can only be conjectured.

On the next morning, Mr. Armfield discovered that his horse was stolen.

A number of citizens started in pursuit, but at nightfall had made no satisfactory progress.

In the evening, however, Mr. John Davis, who happened to be in the neighborhood of of Five Mile Fork, five miles from East Bend, found the horse in the woods, where it is supposed the thief left him. The horse was old and in very poor condition. It is strange that the rogue did not steal a better one.

Look out for horse thieves!

Davie County Items.

Wheat crop here, as every where else, excellent. Corn crop very promising, and the farmers in fine spirits.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—Mr. E. Frost hitched his mare and colt to a tree at Frank Baity's shoe-shop, last week, in the Farmington neighborhood, when the tree was struck by lightning killing both mare and colt.

Recently near Fulton, lightning struck Mr. Hendricks' residence, shattering the chimney, and destroying the clock on the mantel-piece. One of Mr. Hendricks' daughters, up stairs, and another down stairs, were stunned by the shock. No other damage done, except some sixty dollars to the lightning-rod men, who soon made their appearance and put up four rods,—two to the dwelling, one to the kitchen and one to the barn.

DIED,

On Friday morning last, in Davidson County, FRANK LASHMIT, aged about 50 years.

On the same day, in Davidson County, WILLIAM LINK, aged between 50 and 60 years.

To the People of the Eighth Judicial District.

I am a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of this Judicial District.

As the office is one that should be kept entirely above the baneful influence of party politics, I am not the candidate of any party, and have no political opinions to promulgate. I shall make no canvass of the District, believing it unbecoming in a candidate for a high judicial position to do so. If elected, I desire to assume the office free from all obligations to party or sect, that I may be able the more easily to hold the scales of justice evenly balanced.

WILLIAM H. BAILY.

Salisbury, N. C., June 18th., 1874. †

To the Voters of the Eighth Judicial District,

Composed of the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Davidson, Forsyth & Stokes:

I take this method of giving more general notice that I am a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court in this District.—It is deemed improper for one seeking a high Judicial office, to visit the several counties and publicly address his fellow citizens.

I have resided in this district all my life, and have practiced law in some of your Courts for 30 years. If elected, I will faithfully, truly and justly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, do equal and impartial justice to the public, and to individuals.

THOMAS J. WILSON.

Winston, N. C., July, 1874.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound.
Books and Stationery at the Bookstore.
Enquire at this office.

WRAPPING PAPER for sale at the Book Store.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better; and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-1y.

WANTED!

400 CORDS OF TAN BARK.
Salem, N. C., Mar. 23. J. W. FRIES.

ONLY 50 CENTS.—The PRESS for three months.

J. E. MICKEY has just returned from the Northern cities, where he bought a large lot of SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, MATERIAL for CARRIAGES and HARNESS, HARDWARE, STOVES and TIN-WARE. 16

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has also, in person, selected the largest lot of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS ever brought to this country. 16.

☞ Just received a fine lot of Preserved Ginger, also a large lot of Lemons, at
June 11, 1874. C. W. VOGLER'S.

Thistle Edition Waverly Novels.

Sold only by subscription. Two Volumes per month. Apply to L. V. & E. T. Blum Agents, Salem, N. C.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

SHADES.—A pretty lot of paper window Shades just received at the Book Store.

To Advertisers.—Business men wishing to avail themselves of the best advertising medium in the State,—THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC,—will please apply early at the Bookstore in Salem.

LIVER CURE.—"Simmons' Hepatic Compound or Liver Cure," to be had at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, wholesale and retail.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	00	a 1 00	Salt	1 70	a 1 80
Wheat,	1 25	a 1 40	" American,	0 00	
Flour,	3 90	a 4 00	Candles ada.	18	a 20
Meal,	2½	a 3	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Chop,	2½	a 2¾	" Kerosene,	25	a 40
Bacon,	12½	a 15	Sheetings, Fries' B.	10	
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	" " A	10½	
Lard,	12½	a 15	Yarn, Fries,	1 30	a 1 35
Eggs,	10	a 12½	Iron,	5½	a 6
Molasses,	34	a 40	Nails,	6	a 6½
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Calf Skins, green,	15 cts.	
" Mount.	15	a 20	Tallow,	8	a 10
Butter,	15	a 20	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	1 00	a 00	Clover Seed,	7 50	a 8 00
Apples, green,	00	a 50	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
dried,	4	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit		50
Potatoes, sw.	75	a 00	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
" irish,	100	a 125	Shingles,		
Coffee,	25	a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.50
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 50
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a
Dried peel., peach.,	10	a 21	Butter Beans,		13
Dried Blackberries,	10		Dried Cherries	20 to 25	

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very Common,	$6.00 to $7.50
" Good, "	8.00 to 10.00
" Bright, "	12.00 to 20.00
" " Smokers,	20.00 to 30.00
Leaf— Common,	10.00 to 12.00
" Good,	12.00 to 15.00
" " Rich waxy,	15,00 to 20.00
" Common Bright'	30,00 to 40,00
" Good,	40.00 to 50.00
" Fancy wrappers,	70.00 to 120

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors,
RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to purchasers of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ PRICE LIST now ready, with list of leading varieties. Send for it.

Address CRAFT & SAILOR,
30-tf. Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

COW LOST.

A short time since.—She has red sides, white back, with ends of horns sawed off, and a mark on one of her ears. Any person knowing of a cow answering above description, will please inform NATH. CROWDER,
Waughtown, Forsyth Co., N. C.
July 23, 1874.–30-tf.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of LADIES', MISSES, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS

GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERGE, LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish.

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of the customers.

☞ We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade goods,—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock, whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

POSTPONEMENT.

Sale of Valuable STORE HOUSE, DWELLING HOUSE AND LOTS,

On Main Street, Salem. N. C.

On the 25th day of August, 1874, under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to me by E. L. Hege and wife Mary J. Hege, on the 13th day of September, 1869, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a certain valuable LARGE BRICK STORE HOUSE, 2½ stories high, and basement 35 x 60 feet, brick counting and private room attached, 20 x 30 feet. Also BRICK STORE HOUSE, 2 stories high and basement; Ware House, Carriage House, and lot. Also the valuable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 32 x 42 feet 2 stories high, and basement, out houses and lot, on Main street, in Salem, N. C., bounded by the lots of Julius E. Mickey and Z. G. Hege, being the property upon which the said E. L. Hege now resides.

This is a most valuable and convenient property, and one of the best business stands in this section of country, being near the Railroad and Depot, and intermediate between the towns of Salem and Winston. Terms made known on day of sale.

R. A. KING TENNENT, Mortgagee.

In pursuance of an order of the U. S. District Court, I hereby join said Mortgagee in selling at said time and place all the right, title and interest of said Edward L. Hege which may vest in me as his Assignee in and to the above described real estate.

J. W. HUNTER, Assignee
of EDWARD L. HEGE, Bankrupt.
July 9, 1874. 28-tds.

H. C. RICH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a copartnership, under the title of H. C. RICH & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call.

Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work.

H. C. RICH. G. A. RICH
Feb. 1. 1874. 6-tf.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to
Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

BASEBALL BOOKS for sale at the SALEM BOOK STORE,—only 10 cts.

LUMBER, SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both *green and dried*.

We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates.

We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice.

PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

FOGLE BROS.
Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874.-22-tf.

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.
At Zevely's

CARD.

Texas Grand Prize Concert.

The Hon. Jas. T. D. Wilson, Mayor of Houston, and the City Council, endorses the enterprise as follows:

HOUSTON, Texas, April 29, 1874.

We the undersigned, regard the Real Estate Distribution, which J. E. Foster proposes to make on the 20th of July next, in this city, as calculated to promote improvements, and placing within the reach of many, who otherwise would be unable, a chance to secure a home for them and their families, and having from our long acquaintance with him, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying, that we believe he will carry out his Distribution honestly and fairly, according to his advertised plan.

James T. D. Wilson,	B. F. McDonough,
Robert Burns,	Fred. Stanley,
R. B. Baer,	N. P. Turner,
F. W. Heitmann,	John D. Usener,
M. Harrington,	John Haher.

Capital Prize, $5,000 Gold. Ten residences in Houston; Population $20,000, and the railroad centre of the State, and nearly 150 tracts of land in different portions of the State. Value of prizes $146,000; 73,000 tickets, at $2 each. Address J. E. FOSTER, *Manager*,

T. W. HOUSE, *Treasurer*. Houston, Texas.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at close of business, June 24th, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$216,772 77
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	20,265 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts.,	13,229 69
" " other National Banks,	745 90
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	400 00
Current expenses, and taxes paid	2,340. 25
Checks and other Cash Items,	7.755 71
Bills of other National Banks,	1,090 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	310 12
Specie, (including gold treasury notes)	4,800 00
Legal Tender Notes,	42,000 00
Total,	$459,709 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	15,000 00
Other undivided profits,	18,096 95
National Bank Notes outstanding,	135,000 00
Individual Deposits,	60,542 62
Time certificates of deposit	81,069 87
Total,	$459,709 44

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH.

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of July, 1874. AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

Correct.—Attest:
I. G. LASH,
E. BELO,
J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.

Spring Greeting, 1874.

We call the attention of customers and the public generally to our new and very elegant

STOCK of GOODS

lately purchased in the Northern Cities at greatly reduced prices, and now

Complete in Every Department.

Our stock embraces every kind of general merchandise, and will be offered for sale at very short profits.

We call special attention to our extensive line of

DRESS GOODS

n new and attractive designs, including all descriptions of White Goods; and to our full assortment of Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods. Also to our Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, unrivalled for beauty and durability.

We have special inducements to offer in many kinds of goods, and Farmers and Mechanics, their wives and daughters, can be supplied with every needful article, at lower prices than they have paid since the war.

Our Stock is very complete, embracing many new and useful articles.

We shall continue our endeavors to win custom, and we tender to all our friends grateful thanks for numerous favors.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1874.— 18.

SUMMER 1874 GOODS.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS CONSTANTLY ADDING

THE LATEST STYLES

"TO HIS ALREADY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK" OF

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

AND CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SOME NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

THE STRIPED QUEEN'S LAWNS, EXTRA FINE MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, GENAPINE, SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES AND GREY SULTANA surpass anything offered heretofore.

Also large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, new styles.

☞ Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., June 18th, 1874.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.,

Have received their recent purchase of Goods, and their

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

IS NOW

FULL AND COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

They tender to their many friends and customers their thanks for the very liberal share of patronage hitherto extended to them, and solicit them to call and see them again, and often.

THEY BARTER FOR, AND PROMISE THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Grain, Plank, Rags, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Bacon, &c., in short all sorts of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Salem, N. C., May, 1874. 23—

THE SPRING TRADE

IS OPEN, AND

J. BLICKENDERFER,

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

It is unnecessary to name all the different lines of goods in Store; it is enough to say that anything ever found in a

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE CAN BE HAD HERE.

☞ New Styles of Goods received every few days.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
Salem, N. C. May 7, 1874. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

Agents for the FARMER'S FRIEND and WATT PLOWS. We guarantee every plow sold to give satisfaction. ☞ All Fertilizers and Plows are sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

Greensboro Cooking Stoves, at Factory Prices.

Our Ware-houses are on Shallow Ford Street, one door west of our Store, the other on the east side of town, at the terminus of the Railroad.

☞ **Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company**

February, 19, 1874.–8tf.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.,

HAS BEEN GREATLY ENLARGED, and is now the largest in the State, with TEN SKY-LIGHTS, and has superior arrangements for SHOWING TOBACCO. This establishment has a good

Camp Ground, Stalls, and a well of Water on the premises.

We have now large orders for Tobacco to fill from manufacturers in Baltimore and other places, which will enable us to get the very highest prices for Tobacco.

We have with us, O. C. SMITH, the popular Auctioneer; H. B. GOLDING, Floor Manager, and J. P. HANNAH, General Canvasser.

☞ Give us a call when you bring your Tobacco to Winston. All we ask is a fair trial, and we guarantee satisfaction to all with whom we have dealings.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, we remain, Very Respectfully,
Winston, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874.–9tf LASH & HAIRSTON

For Bargains in Dry Goods and Groceries go to the Stores of Pfohl & Stockton, Salem and Winston N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Save Fifty Dollars!

THE NEW FLORENCE

PRICE, $20 below } *any other first-class*
VALUE, $30 above } *Sewing Machine.*

SAVED, $50 *by buying the Florence.*

Every Machine Warranted.
Special Terms to Clubs and Dealers.
Send for circulars to the
Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass.,
or 30 Union Square, N. Y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

conduct an Agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. Every **Advertisement** is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission. An advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. **A Book** of eighty pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent **FREE** to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the **Advertisement** they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase or reduce the order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Offices (Times Building),

41 PARK ROW N.Y.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Next Session will begin Sept. 24, 1874.

Healthy location. Moral atmosphere. Strict discipline. Thorough teaching. Moderate charges.—Seven professors. For catalogue or information, apply to J. R. BLAKE, Chairman of the Faculty.

Post Office, Davidson College, N. C.

LAST CHANCE

FOR

AN EASY FORTUNE!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

JULY 31st, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		75,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
5 CASH GIFTS,	$20,000 each,	100,000
10 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	150,000
15 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	140,000
20 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each,	100,000
25 CASH GIFTS,	4,000 each,	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	3,000 each,	90,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	2,000 each,	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each,	100,000
240 CASH GIFTS,	500 each,	120,000
500 CASH GIFTS,	100 each,	50,000
19,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each,	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	$ 50 00
Halves,	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon,	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

For Tickets or information, Address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

26-4w.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 14th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.
Leave Charlotte,	7.00 P. M.	8.35 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	7.25 "	8.56 "
" Salisbury,	9.52 "	10.54 "
" Greensboro,	2.15 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
" Danville,	5.13 "	3.36 "
" Dundee,	5.25 "	3.48 "
" Burkville,	11.30 "	
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	11.04 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	11.45 P. M.
" Burkville,	4.41 "	2.52 A. M.
" Dundee,	9.25 "	8.33 "
" Danville,	9.29 "	8.37 A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.40 A. M.	11.58 "
" Salisbury,	3.38 "	2.51 P. M.
" Air-line Junction,	6.24 "	4.54 "
Arrive Charlotte,	6.30 A. M.	5.00 "

STATIONS,	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	1.30 A. M.	Arrive at 1.40 A. M
" Comp'y Shops,	3.15 "	Leaves 10.15 "
" Raleigh,	7.30 A. M.	" 5.41 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	10.20 "	" 2.30 P. M

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

No. 1.

Leave Salem - - -	8 00 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - -	9 45 A. M.
Leave Greensboro - - -	4 05 P. M.
Arrive at Salem - - -	5 50 P. M.

No. 2.

Leave Greensboro, - - -	1.30, A. M.
Arrive at Salem, - - -	3.00 A. M.
Leave Salem - - -	10.00, P. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - -	11.30. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.35, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35, a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to
PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements fo HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

HOME LIFE
IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. HOME LIFE" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious thoughts," "Truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and for rapid sale unsqualed. **AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen,** wanted in every county; $75 to $100 per month. Send for circular.

ZEIGLER & M'CURDY,
518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

14

Farmers Attention!
THE ADVANCE MOWER!

Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient.
Warranted to give Satisfaction.

PRICE $120.

THE ADVANCE MOWER is again offered to farmers of the Carolinas, as being the best adapted to the South, where a machine of any kind, to be efficient, must be built of strong materials, yet of easy draft. The Advance Mower was built with these facts full in view, therefore to make a Mower both light, yet strong and durable, the manufacturers of the Advance have saved neither time nor expense and have built the entire machine of iron enclosing all the gearing in an iron case, so as to exclude all dirt from the journals, gearing, &c.

The Advance is no new and untried machine, but one that is favorably known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities, from the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Send for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

15-tf

PEPPER,
Ginger,
Spice,
Cloves,
Cinnamon,

FRESH AND GENUINE,
P. O. BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.

SAY!!
Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*

Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

FINE IMPORTED ENGRAVINGS.

(Large size) for Framing or for Portfolios.

This catalogue of engravings comprises a list of elegant works, from the best American and European artists. Every variety of subject is represented—Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Figures, Marine Views, and Historical Pictures, from such well known artists as LANDSEER, HERRING, WILKIE, ROSA BONHEUR, and others.

OVER 700 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are of all sizes, from 12x15 to 26x40, and can be sent by mail or express, prepaid, carefully done up in roller, and without injury.

Price, from $1 to $10 according to size.

☞ A discount made on all large purchases.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

We also furnish the

ECLECTIC GALLERY

OF

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

(Small size) for the Portfolio, Scrap-Book or Illustration.

These engravings have appeared in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, and comprise the Portraits of nearly every distinguished man of the past and present centuries.

Our list contains portraits of HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, &c.

Nearly 300 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are printed on different sized paper; either small size, 7x19, or quarto size, 10x10, and can be sent by mail, carefully done up in roller, prepaid, to any address.

Price, small size, 10 cts.—Quarto size, 15 cts.

A specimen of each size and catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents.

atalogues sent Free to any Address.

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
14 108 *FULTON ST., NEW YORK.*

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,

AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY

PATTERSON & CO,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Largest Stock Kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.

Feo. 12. 1874.-7tf.

VARNISH AT ZEVELY'S.

All in need of VARNISH of a superior quality, can be accommodated at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR
WHITE WASH BRUSHES
Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
May 21, 1874.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

[42-]

Iron in the Blood

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing* Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,** ***and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has* PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Just 7 1873. 1y.

NEW FAST FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the South and South West.

Great Southern Dispatch Fast Freight Line, Via Norfolk, Va.

THIS FAST FREIGHT LINE is owned, controlled and operated by the Railroad and Steamboat Companies in interest—the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad Company, the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., the Western North Carolina R. R. Company, the Old Dominion Steamship Co., the Merchant's & Miner's Transportation Co., Annamessic Line, and Clyde Steamers, and the Baltimore Steam Packet Co.—who guarantee

Bills of Lading and Rates always as Low as the Published rates of any other

LINE.

Mark Goods "G. S. D.," *via* Norfolk, and ship as follows:

From BOSTON, by Miner's & Merchant's Transportation Co., W. M. Clark, Agent, Old State House.

From NEW YORK, by Old Dominion Steamship Co., Pier No. 37, North River. Offices, 197 Greenwich Street, and 393 Broadway. C. E. Evans, Agent.

From PHILADELPHIA, by Philadelpdia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. Co., (Annamessic Line.) Office, 44, S. Fifth St., above Chestnut and corner Washington Avenue and Swanson St.—John S. Wilson, Agent.

From PHILADELPHIA, by Clyde & Co's Steamers. Office, 12 South Delaware Avenue. Clyde & Co., Agents.

From BALTIMORE, by Baltimore Steam Packet Co., (Bay Line.) Office, 157 West Baltimore St. Edwin Fitzgerald, Agent.

Claims for losses, damages, and over charges settled promptly by Thos. Pinckney, Claim Agent, Norfolk, Va.

☞ Freight handled carefully and forwarded promptly in through cars.

No Drayage Transfers by this Route.

For further information apply to officers and agent of the above Railroad or Steamboat Lines, or to THOMAS PINCKNEY, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

R. A. JENKINS, Agent,
Salem, N. C.

April 2, 1874.-14-3m.

C. A. SIMMONS OUT AGAIN WITH HIS GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

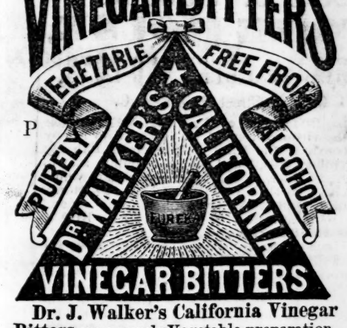
SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND
OR
LIVER CURE,

For all derangements of the Kidney's, Skin, Stomach, Bowels, &c., it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. SIMMONS, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being far superior to it or any other Liver Medicine now offered the public. For sale wholesale and retail at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, at Manufacturer's prices.

E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

April 9, 1874.-15-12m.

VINEGAR BITTERS



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

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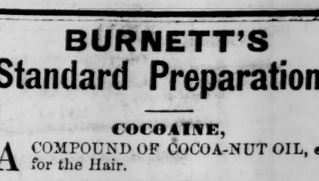

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